

## Constitution Has Approval of Students

By BARBARA HALLIDAY

The new constitution was passed by the student body on March 26 by a vote of 1618 to 22. Much of the document will not be put into effect until next fall when the Senate is elected and the new judicial system is initiated.

The by-laws of the constitution are being completed now and will be voted upon by the student body this spring. These by-laws further enumerate duties of officers and powers of the separate bodies defined in the constitution. They also explain election procedures and how and when meetings can be called.

On April 15 the new officers will be installed into the positions to which they were elected under the old constitution. They will take on their new titles as established in the new constitution next fall. At this time Amy Danforth will become SGA Vice President, Terry Pinkard will be the campus judicial chairman, and Ginny Wheaton will assume the duties of Senator-at-large.

## Suggestions For Improvement And Change Voiced at SGA Sound Off

The SGA Sound Off, held March 27, covered a wide range of subjects and included a variety of suggestions for both innovations and improvements.

Although all of the topics discussed are merely suggestions at the present moment, each suggestion has been sent to the appropriate person or committee for action towards the realization of that suggestion.

Some of the suggestions were:

1. Regarding the academic calendar, that the possibility of the tri-semester of "intercession" system be investigated. The "intercession" system would mean a break of about a month's length at approximately the same time of year as the break that would occur if the system were the tri-semester system. Both systems allow for exams to end before the Christmas holidays, leaving that period free from the work that usually spills over into the holidays and from the efforts to organize in the face of on-coming exams which are given in January. The intercession system would give the added feature of a time period long enough to take long trips, work on projects, individual study, etc.
2. That a study be made concerning the length of the exam



Photo by Tacey Battley

Singing twelve choruses of "We Shall Overcome," MWC students joined hands in a Memorial Service for Martin Luther King Tuesday.

Students will elect two Juniors, a Sophomore, and a Freshman to the Judicial Review Court on April 23. The court will not begin to operate, however, until next Fall. The newly elected members will be trained this summer before school opens. The Judicial system under the old constitution will remain in effect until September.

One change made by the new constitution that will go into effect immediately is the manner by which house presidents are elected. The president of each Residence Hall will be elected

also on April 23 by the girls who will be living in that hall next year.

## Fredericksburg Mourns Martin Luther King With March and Memorial Service

The city of Fredericksburg mourned the loss of Dr. Martin Luther King in a march and memorial church service last Sunday. A crowd of nearly three hundred people, about two-thirds black, participated in the three block march which culminated at St. George's Episcopal Church in the center of town.

Sponsored by the Fredericksburg Area Ministerial Council, the service was performed by eight different ministers. The Mayor of Fredericksburg, Josiah P. Rowe, III also participated in the service.

Though there were few MWC students at the march and service (because of Spring Break), the faculty and administration were widely represented.

The march began at the Baptist Church and proceeded silently along the sidewalk, passing the Post Office with its flag at half mast, another church with its chimes tolling, and numerous photographers.

At the service, the Reverend T. G. Faulkner of St. George's Church termed King the "Ghandi of America," and expressed hope that King's dreams would become a reality so that "every citizen has the opportunity to develop to the fullest potential for which God has created him." He further noted the appropriateness of holding the memorial service in St. George's church, because St. George was a "champion of the weak, poverty stricken, and oppressed."

The Reverend E. E. Campbell of the First Christian Church told the mixed congregation that "We are here in unity as we mourn . . ." He said that Martin Luther King died so that men and women could live together in harmony and that we

## Faculty Resolution On Human Rights Adopted, Discussed

By SUSAN WAGNER

Marking the onset of official administrative and faculty action on alleviating the problem of the Negro or, rather, the absence of the Negro at Mary Washington, a resolution stating this intent was presented at the faculty meeting held on April 9.

Adopted by the faculty with what Dean Whidden termed a "vote of sentiment" and "expression of belief," the resolution reads as follows:

"Encouraged by the moving display of sentiment by administration, faculty and students fol-

lowing the senseless murder of the Rev. Martin Luther King, we resolve that Mary Washington College should strive to become more relevant in the area of human rights and dignity lest we contribute to the growing polarization of white and black America. Toward this end, we feel it appropriate to undertake a reevaluation of (1) admission policies, (2) hiring practices with regard to staff and faculty, and (3) curriculum."

The first meeting to discuss action on the resolution was held on April 12.



Photo Courtesy of Free Lance-Star

Citizens ascend the steps to St. George's Episcopal Church.

# The Bullet

Established 1927



Liz Vantrease  
Editor-In-Chief

Susan Wagner, Managing Editor

## Let's Liberalize "Liberal Arts"

"Liberal" has had many connotations over the years, ranging from mild progressivism to total anarchism, depending on one's point of view. Originally the term referred to anything appropriate to the behavior of a free man in a strongly class-conscious society. In modern usage "liberal" can imply broadmindedness and a willingness to accept new ideas, mental rather than physical freedom. Liberal Arts in the modern sense, then, are studies which attempt to make one receptive and tolerant toward new ideas.

Theoretically Mary Washington follows a liberal arts policy, intended, as Dr. Whidden stated in his address to the Chancellor's Convocation in September, to develop the student's ability to utilize her intellectual capacity. A glance at the requirements for graduation listed in the catalogue shows that a student here is expected to broaden herself by sampling courses in at least seven areas outside of her own major. Of these areas, five - English, mathematics, foreign language, social studies and science - are also included in the requirements for admission to Mary Washington. Hence, a student already has had a liberal arts program before she even arrives here. Does the student then derive sufficient benefit from continuation of more of the same subject matter she studied in high school to warrant retaining the present graduation requirements?

Ideally college courses differ from their high school counterparts in the depth of the course material. As high schools improve academically, however, courses in areas such as history, sciences, literature and foreign languages can reach college level for talented students. Must a student with a superior background then stagnate in a course which, in fact, she is merely repeating? Achievement test and special advanced sections set up by some departments have helped remedy the problem in some cases. However, if such measures frequently are necessary, why require the course at all?

What, in effect, is the ideal situation is one which allows the most individual attention to the student. A college may require a student to sit through as many varied courses as possible, but if the student is apathetic and uninterested in a course, she will obtain little benefit and also lessen the effectiveness of the course for other members of the class. Instead of being forced into a mold, a student should have freedom to plan her own course of study in the areas which she feels will benefit her, both in her college career and in her later vocation. A greater utilization of the faculty advisor in a counselling position could serve as a more valid guide than a strict set of rules.

How can a college judge a student's qualifications for graduation, then, if academic requirements as such are eliminated? Perhaps in place of the present requirements a loose framework could be established which requires a student to experiment in at least three areas outside her major as her related fields. The creation of more interdisciplinary majors such as the proposed Asian Studies program would give the student a broader field of study. More interdisciplinary courses for non-majors - courses correlating the art, music and drama of certain periods, for example, - would do much more to liberalize one's education than an over-all shallow survey which often provides little information which a student could not have gathered for himself from a good textbook.

At any rate, if Mary Washington wishes to be a really liberal arts college, it needs to re-evaluate its over all requirements and make them really liberal.

BP

## An End To Racism?

The fluctuating moods of the American public are a curious thing. An editorial for this issue of the BULLET concerning the death of Martin Luther King was written a week ago, yet it could not be printed because so many things have occurred since the time of the original writing. The editorial expressed despair at the death of Dr. King, shock at the rioting and looting in our cities, and grave forebodings concerning the future of America. Since that time, Congress has passed an open housing bill, the Fredericksburg City Council has received a petition concerning open housing, and the MWC faculty has adopted a resolution to review certain administrative policies in order to make the college more relevant to today's problems.

On paper, these three incidents appear quite encouraging, and make the forebodings expressed in the earlier editorial seem unwarranted. Hopefully, this is the case. Hopefully, America has realized, through the violent death of one of its great leaders, that it has been following the wrong path and has suddenly decided to reform.

What is more probable, however, is that America has been faced with a guilt which is hard to live with, and has tried to soothe its conscience through legislation. This is not a hopeful situation. The bigots of America are still going to remain bigots, and the racists, racists. The only glimmer of optimism in the situation is that perhaps, in many years, the motivation behind the legislation will be realized by those who have been forced to live under it. We should be capable of understanding that motivation. Hopefully,

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## On My "Honor"?

The reform platform of Liz Muirheid, Honor Council President-elect, emphasized the need for clarification and revision of the present system. We are glad that she and B. J. Bowden, Honor Council President, are working for change, but there are so many flaws in the present system that perhaps a total examination of it is in order.

In an honor trial, the Council members do not necessarily judge whether a girl is honorable or dishonorable. They merely decide, after viewing the evidence, if a girl has committed one of the acts listed in the pledge: lying, cheating, stealing, or breaking one's word of honor. These four provisions merely represent Mary Washington College's arbitrary definition of what honor is.

Could we dare to question the validity of this definition? Would it be possible for a girl to violate the pledge, and yet still be an honorable person? Under the present plaque, a girl could be dismissed from school for unwittingly or unintentionally committing a violation. By general consensus, neither the girl nor the act she committed would be considered dishonorable, yet she would be forced to leave school under the awesome label of "honor offender." An Honor System as absolute and as arbitrary as ours is seems to resemble a glorified system of automatic punishments, and should perhaps be termed as such, rather than being placed under the dubious title of "honor."

The only way to properly judge the honorability of a person or of an act is to consider intent. For what makes a person honorable is that he acts in accordance with what he believes is right and true. A person, therefore, who is acting in accordance with his personal honor and unwittingly makes a mistake or feels that, because of certain circumstances, it would not be dishonorable to violate one of the provisos of the "sacred" pledge, is by no means dishonorable and should not be subject to the embarrassment or humiliation of being termed an "honor offender." Therefore, a person who performed an act with malicious intent to deceive or betray the truth should be considered an offender, whereas one who had no such intent should not.

There are, however, many problems involved in attempting to prove intent. The accused student would be the only person who actually knew whether the violation was intentional or unintentional, and any other evidence would merely be circumstantial. This would leave the Honor Council with the responsibility of deciding, in view of the evidence, what a person's intent was. If the Council could not make a decision "beyond the shadow of a doubt," the student would have to be declared innocent.

The MWC Honor Council is the most powerful student group on this campus. They should not be permitted to wield this power if the basis on which they make decisions is invalid; and, under the present system, the basis is invalid. The "Honor" System must be based on true honor; otherwise, it is unfair, ineffectual, and should be dispensed with.

LV

## CROSS-FIRE

By MARY ANN BURNS

"And in the naked light I saw 10,000 people, maybe more. People talking without speaking. People hearing without listening. People writing songs that voices never share."

Simon and Garfunkel, "Sounds of Silence"

Last Wednesday, April 10, the 90th U. S. House of Representatives passed the '68 Civil Rights Bill by a vote of 250 to 171. All ten Virginia Representatives opposed it, while six out of Maryland's eight favored the legislation.

The bill was received from the Senate after a 61 to 19 passage there on March 11, and was placed on the House calendar two weeks before Dr. King's murder. In the words of one Congressman, the assassination was "a twist of fate," for the bill had been narrowly pried out of committee before national concern became acute.

While known as the "Open Housing Bill," the housing provisions are but a fraction of the fifty-page act. It is now illegal to use force or threats to interfere with an individual's right to vote, to benefit from federal, state and local programs, to get and hold a federal, state or private job, and to serve on a federal or state jury. The penalties for such interference range from \$1,000 fine to life imprisonment, and these also extend to interfering for reasons of "race, color, religion or national

see Student, p. 6

## Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

For the past five years I have been studying, teaching and writing about the Negro as a factor in American history. Until recently it has been my belief that if facts were dispassionately presented, students could not help but be convinced that the Negro has been discriminated against since the early 1600's. At the conclusion of a lecture or class discussion, I generally close in the following manner:

"This is the way it was. This

is the way it has been recorded. Now that you've heard it, make up your own minds about the black man's status in America."

But it is not enough to be so objective that one becomes sterile. Perhaps it takes the death of a Martin Luther King and the subsequent violence of such gigantic proportions to finally open one's eyes. Therefore it is my intention hereafter to teach as reported in the objective, dispassionate presidential Commission Report on Civil Dis-

orders that White America is responsible for our present national calamity.

With discrimination against the black man so rampant as it is in our country, what other avenue is open to him but violence? Though I do not advocate or condone riots, I can certainly appreciate the plight of the Negro in the ghetto. It is similar to owning a puppy, which if beat constantly will eventually turn on you or fight back. If we have a mad dog in our midst it is only

see Letters, pg. 8



Photo by Anne Grever

The absence of Carol Lamonica and Pam Tomkins was regrettably noted at the last Executive Council meeting, as it has been noted in the past. Is this a new Goat policy, for Class Presidents to boycott the meetings?

# Mrs. Michael Talks On American Negro

By Judi Mansfield  
"What do they want? They want human dignity."

This comment on the needs and desires of the American Negro sums up the emotions of Mrs. Joy Michael, visiting instructor from India in the Departments of Dramatic Arts and Speech, when asked about her feelings concerning the present racial problems of this country. According to Mrs. Michale, most of her countrymen are extremely sympathetic to the plight of Negroes in the U. S. and are strongly opposed to racial discrimination. She believes that the government of India, by providing large employment quotas for members of all castes, has helped to alleviate a different type of discrimination in her own country. Although India does not "have the same problem of racialism" and although Mrs. Michael has only been in the U.S. for a few months, she feels that experiencing our racial problem first-hand has involved her more emotionally than before.

During last week's disturbance, following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Mrs. Michael observed that most white citizens had not seemed to realize the impact of the racial problem until serious disorders had erupted

ed which closely affected them. The Whites of this country, she said, "have a tendency to shelve this problem;" the violent disruptions of last week, however, have forced all Whites to awaken to the crucial issue of discrimination. If this awakening lasts and is viewed "as a step forward, then Martin Luther King's death will have meant something and his cause of non-violence will continue."

Mrs. Michael made several other observations which seem to be shared by people of various countries around the globe. Firstly, the U. S. presents a paradoxical image to the world with its basic ideals of equality and its inability to put these ideals into practice. Secondly, the U. S. is most eager to aid and defend underprivileged countries yet cannot cope with its own underprivileged. Thirdly, many of the most educated Whites in this country seem to have a mental block and a basic prejudice towards a problem which must be rectified. Although Mrs. Michael emphasized this latter point, she added that she feels that the Whites can only "give the Negroes the means to rehabilitate themselves"; in other words help must come both from within and from without.



Photo by Anne Greever

Mr. Michael speaks about American paradoxes.

in speaking about the aid which must come form the Whites, Mrs. Michael suggested the Mary Washington girls could take more action in social welfare work in the Fredericksburg area. Only through such non-violent, positive

action (on both sides) can those who were affected by last week's tragedy build their emotions into an understanding — an understanding which should ultimately result in the peace of which Martin Luther King dreamed.

# Program of Dances to Be Given

A program of studies, dances, and works in progress will be presented by The Dance Company Tuesday, April 16, at 4:00 p.m. in the Monroe Gynasium. The showing, sponsored by the Physical Education and Recreation Department, will be admission free.

Styles of primitive, medieval, classic ballet, and contemporary periods will be performed in the program. Selections from the classics "Swan Lake" and "Les Sylphides" will be presented along with the full length "Brahms waltzes, Op. 39," choreographed by Mr. Paul Weidman who directed it when he was here in the fall at which time an excerpt was done.

Students will show works and studies that have been started and are still in the experimental stage, perhaps not completed. Miss Martha Darby, director of the company, will perform a dance. Also, the Apprentice Company, directed by Mrs. Cowles, will present a study. The manager of the company is Mrs. Claudia Read.

# Students Encouraged to Express Political Preference in CHOICE '68

A preview to the outcome of the CHOICE '68 National Collegiate Presidential Primary may be seen in the results of polls taken three weeks ago at the University of Texas Law School and at Alfred University in Alfred, New York. At both schools Nelson Rockefeller emerged as the preferred candidate for the GOP nomination. At the U. of Texas Law School he received 293 votes; Nixon was second with 170; Lindsay received 105; Reagan, 45; and Percy, 39. At Alfred U. 167 votes were cast for Rockefeller, 76 for Nixon, and 43 for Lindsay. Percy received 24 votes; Reagan, 16; and Hatfield, 6. In answer to the question, "Who do you feel should be the Democratic Presidential nominee this November?" 256 students at the U. of Texas Law School responded for McCarthy; 183 for Johnson; 140 for Kennedy; and 59 for Wallace. At Alfred U. the vote was McCarthy, 172; Kennedy, 113; and Johnson, 48.

Several of the candidates listed on the CHOICE '68 ballot have expressed opinions on the project. President Johnson voiced his support for the project with this statement: "I hope the public service TIME is performing will really be one — because if there is one thing disappointing to me about young people, it is that they don't use all the opportunities available to them to make their government a better government." Mark Hatfield stated, "Through the vehicle of CHOICE '68 I would hope that every college student in America would utilize his vote as a means of expression in influencing this nation with regard to the candidates and the issues facing the American people in this election year." Richard Nixon commented, "CHOICE '68 is a thoroughly worthwhile exercise. It enables the largely disfranchised student to make a political impact with his views on the great issues and his preference among the candidates.

It enables the American student community as a whole to make an impact upon the electorate that will choose the next President." Charles Percy made this statement: "Since college students make up a sizable part of our population and will in truth be "tomorrow's" leaders, I hope both political parties will be watching it very closely." Nelson Rockefeller and Harold Stassen also expressed their approval of the project.

Executives of CHOICE '68 believe that the results can have an impact on national politics in 1968 if enough students participate. In a news release they stated, "The election itself will determine whether CHOICE '68's image of the 'average' student is accurate. For in order to attain National visibility, CHOICE '68 must attract at least two million voters on April 24. Such a goal will be attained only if enough moderates choose to exert themselves to the minor

degree of casting their votes.

"CHOICE '68 will fall if they do not. The liberal and conservative activists may hoard the headlines, but the long silent student moderates have the num-

bers — and it is only by the raw power of size that a skeptical public and an overly antagonistic Congress will pay attention to the reality of student power."

# Rubenstein's 'Death of God' Theology Shows Pessimism

By JOANNE SINSHIMER

The death of God is a cultural fact of our time, says Rabbi Richard Rubenstein, who will speak in the Ballroom, Tuesday at 7:30.

"Unlike the Christian radical theologians who enjoy happiness and freedom since God's demise, Rubenstein is pessimistic," explained Miss Elizabeth Clark, Chairman of the Religion Department in an interview last week. Rubenstein wrote in "After Auschwitz" that the death of God "heightens our sad knowledge that no power, human or divine, can ultimately withstand the dissolving onslaughts of omnipotent Nothingness."

Rubenstein bases his denial of an existing moral God, the traditional Jewish God of history, on the reality of Hitler's death camps. "He can't believe in the concept of God as the director of the forces of history, for a moral God could not have allowed such an enormous human tragedy to happen," said Miss Clark.

"The concept of the Jews as God's 'chosen people' also must be denied, Rubenstein thinks, or one is led to the conclusion that a concerned and loving Father purposely planned the annihilation of six million of his children and used the Nazis as his instrument," commented Miss Clark.

It is interesting to note, Miss Clark felt, that the people in Israel today, the most secularized Jews in the world, feel that history is being made by man and not by God. Rubenstein sees this fact as a confirmation of his death of God theology. "The Israelites have in effect rejected the notion that God directs the events of history. They seem to be acting on the premise that it is men who have made mistakes in the directing of history and hence men can correct them," said Miss Clark.

"Rubenstein believes that even though the creation of the state of Israel is a hopeful sign, the only ultimate salvation for the Jews is the grave," added Miss Clark.

"Rubenstein believes in a Jewish paganism," that Jews who rejected the ideas of God and the 'chosen people' should still participate in the life of the synagogue and in Jewish rituals in the home. Such participation, he thinks, in the rituals and myths of the past is psychologically therapeutic," said Miss Clark.

"In the 'Religious Imagination' Rubenstein develops a Freudian criticism of the Talmudic interpretation of Bible stories. He feels that these Talmudic stories have little claim to God's authorship, but that they have been psychologically helpful for

see Jews, p. 6

# Skillful and Diversified Art of China's T'ang Dynasty Reflects Period of Political Expansion

By SUSAN COTTINGHAM  
Historically, China's T'ang Dynasty (A. D. 618-906) was a period of rapid political and economic expansion. This rapid growth is reflected in the highly skillful and diversified art of the period. A highly interesting representative collection of T'ang Dynasty art — the product of thirty years of collecting on the part of the Hon. Hugh Scott, Senator from Pennsylvania — is now being exhibited in the duPont gallery through April 21st.

Culturally, the arts of the T'ang Dynasty was influenced by China's contact with other countries. Materials were highly diversified and the Chinese made

extensive use of precious metals, jade, stone, pottery, and porcelain. Visually, the variety of influences can be seen in the completely contrasting styles of the period — the massive forms of the glazed pottery and sculpture and delicate ornamental handling of the metalwork. As quoted in Chinese Art, "both the international character of the T'ang Dynasty and the rich variety of its arts are well documented by Scott's collection."

The massive, rough quality of much of the art is predominant in the tomb figure sculptures. These tomb figures, as well as statuettes of earth spirits, are fearful-looking, animals replete

with horns, wings, and menacing claws. These pottery or terracotta figures are often only partially glazed with bright golds and greens which adds to their unfinished textural quality.

A more sophisticated, yet still massive, approach is seen in a pair of stone sculpture lions. Their unusually natural positions — one lion is scratching his ear, the other is licking his paw — are tribute to the highly imaginative artist. The beautiful lines of the forcefully curved backs show the artist's vivid interpretation of the fierce power of the beasts.

In contrast, the metalwork of

see Art, pg. 5



# Fickett Discusses Political And Educational Systems in India

By CATHY DOVER

Dr. Lewis P. Fickett, Jr., an Associate Professor of Political Science, has just returned from a year spent teaching at the Women's College of the University of Delhi and completing the research for his forthcoming book, *The Praja Socialist Party of India (1952-1967)*. Dr. Fickett was in India under the auspices of the Women's College Exchange Program, which is associated with the Fulbright Scholarship plan.

The bulk of Dr. Fickett's book research concerned India's present political situation and the question of whether or not western democracy can survive in India today. For many years, the Congress Party has been the dominant one in India, but today that party's power is crumbling, and a process of political polarization is taking place in which there is the Communist party on the left, attracting the Muslims, the intellectuals and the Sikhs, and the Jan Sang party on the right. The latter party, which appears to be the party of the future, is a reactionary, Hindu, militant, revivalist group — almost an Indian John Birch Society. It was this organization which was responsible for the anti-cow-slaughter riots and the recent Hindu-

Muslim riots, both of which were conducted in order to unite the Hindus. The communal tension, or strife between the Muslims and the Hindus, has always been present, but it has greatly increased within the last year. Most of India's smaller parties, of which the Praja Socialist Party is one, are gradually being swept away. Dr. Fickett feels that under these circumstances, it is doubtful if western democracy will survive another ten years in India. Other factors contributing to his opinion are the drought, the food shortage, the tension, the difficulty in determining a national language, and the racial problems.

Summing up his feelings for the program he was under, Dr. Fickett found the research that he did during the year more valuable than the teaching experience. The principal problem in the latter area seemed to be the differences between the Women's College at Delhi and a women's college in the United States. Physically the school was about the same size as Mary Washington, with approximately 2000 students. The women, however, are younger, and their opportunities in Indian society are very limited. Dr. Fickett described

India's educational program as an "intellectual straight-jacket," in which class discussion and individual development are discouraged; the emphasis is on the memorization of factual material. Much of this is due to the fact that the system is neither changing nor progressing, but is merely an "ossification of the British system," Dr. Fickett felt that this situation was worsened by India's arranged marriage system, in which young women wish to acquire status via education, so that their families will be in a better bargaining position. One might also say that a situation similar to this exists at American women's colleges, but the difference lies in the fact that a woman can be intellectually aroused at an American college, whereas this would never happen at an Indian women's college. Students at the larger universities are expressing much of their frustration by frequent riots and demonstrations.

The USE, the United States Information Service, provided a much more stimulating experience for Dr. Fickett when it permitted him to lecture on American government to nine different universities. The three questions most frequently asked of Dr.



Photo by Anne Greever

## The Return of Fickett

Fickett at these lectures were: 1) What is America's position regarding Vietnam? 2) Why is America racist? and 3) Why did Johnson kill Kennedy?

Although Dr. Fickett made many friends in India and was always treated with great respect, he said that he was delighted to return to the stimulating classroom situations that he has found at American colleges. As an American returning to the United States, he said that he was de-

pressed to hear of the recent violence. Dr. Fickett was in France during the riots, and there the newspapers are screaming about "La Nouvelle Guerre Civile" in America. He said, however, that he feels that America, given the right self-corrective measures, can and will reform itself. America is still a land of optimism, in comparison with India, where resignation is the dominant characteristic.

# NSA Presents Referenda On Black Power, Drugs

By CANDY BURKE

At the USNSA Congress last August three of the proposals submitted for legislation were designated as major issues to be submitted to member schools for referendum. Because of work on our own constitution, these referenda have been postponed until now. In the Bulletin for the next two weeks (April 15th & April 22) the Congress legislation will be printed for your consideration. Ballots for approval or disapproval of the three issues will be distributed in residence halls on April 22. Results will be printed in the Bulletin, and will be forwarded to the National Student Association in Washington. The two issues presented this

week are the black power legislation (summarized) and the proposal concerning more equitable drug laws (in entirety).

## BLACK POWER Principle:

Black power is the establishment of racial pride, identity, purpose, and direction in order to secure economic, political, social, and cultural power and influence for the black peoples in America.

Black power is the unification of all black peoples in America for their liberation by any means necessary.

Therefore USNSA reaffirms in accordance with Basic Policy Decision XIII "that the student should seek with interest those

problems which will lead to responsible involvement in social and political action."

## Declaration:

A. It is common knowledge that the US Black Man has been subjected to at least ten generations of inhuman atrocities and deprivation of liberty by the white power structure.

B. Black power is a sign that the black man is becoming a fully functioning individual in American society . . . Blacks will provide their own leadership.

It is entirely logical and rational that the black man's contempt and hatred for the white power structure would sooner or later surface; whites should want blacks to assert themselves even

if it means conflict with the white power structure.

White students should use this philosophy in working in these two areas:

1. organizing poor whites: around their own self interest
2. educating the white middle class to its need to understand Black Power and to understand its own racist attitudes

## Mandates:

USNSA mandates that:

1. The USNSA shall establish a Black Commission of black people to consider the problems of the black peoples in the United States on all levels of society. This commission shall consist of five (5) staff members.

2. The USNSA shall approach the N.A.A.C.P., C.O.R.E., Urban League, S.N.C.C., A. Philip Randolph Foundation, N.L.E.U. and any other organization for funding purposes.

3. The president of USNSA shall appoint hereinafter a black man as head of the Civil Rights desk.

4. The USNSA shall actively support those roles of both black and white students in Civil Rights as stated in all resolutions previously passed by the USNSA Congress.

B. USNSA further mandates that:

1. A special sub-desk on the role of whites in the Black Power era to be set up under the Civil Rights Desk.

- a. It is to be run by whites interested in the Black Power movements.

- b. It is to provide black speakers to white campuses to explain the role of white students in the Black Power era.

- c. It is to provide information to white member schools and students.

2. The E.A.V.P. is to arrange a national conference of white students to confirm their role in the Black Power era. Plans are to be completed, and the dates of the conference is to be announced by the fall meeting of the National Supervisory Board.

- a. Participation by schools in all geographical areas of the United States is to be guaranteed

- b. Black as well as white experts shall be used in setting up the conference

- c. Funds for the conference are to be secured by the E.A.V.P.

## MORE EQUITABLE DRUG LAWS

Resolved, that the USNSA on the recommendation of the First National Conference on Student Drug Involvement, recommends that all drug abuse be treated as a health problem rather than

see NSA, p. 8

# Juniors Petition For Ring Dance Three O'Clock Late Permissions

By CANDY BUTLER

" . . . and I was wondering why we didn't get three o'clocks like we had last year." Such was the comment by Patti Boise

which aroused the whole junior class from its comparatively calm, organized approach to the Ring Dance preparations. It was timed perfectly, as though it

had been planned.

Ginny Cross, president of the class, confirmed the statement — the administration had refused to give this year's junior

class three o'clock permissions. Hands shot into the air, waving for recognition. Why had this permission been refused this year? Isn't there some way to get the permission?

Ginny wanted a motion from the floor, but the questions flew right and left until finally a junior in the rear of the room stood up and made the motion — "I move that we take a vote of the class to ask Mrs. Holloway to change the curfew from two o'clock to three o'clock after both the combo party and the Ring Dance . . ." It was passed unanimously. Also, incorporated in the motion was a petition which would be signed by all of the juniors in favor of the late permission. One of the officers happened to have some previously drafted petitions with her so they began circulating among the assembly. Ginny pointed out that the petitions would be proof-positive of the overwhelming support of the class for the action which she would take on its behalf.



Photo by Anne Greever

Junior Class members rally to the Cross

# Reagan Viewed As Serious Contender For Presidency

By EVELYN DEZERNE

After six months as Governor of California, Ronald Reagan is now regarded by many Republicans as a serious contender for the 1968 presidential nomination.

Contrary to popular belief, Ronald Reagan is no novice in the field of politics. From the time of his graduation from Eureka College in Illinois, where he earned a degree in economics and sociology, through his six terms as president of the Screen Actors Guild (15,000 member AFL-CIO union), he took an active interest in the workings of government and in political developments. It was also during these twenty years that his belief in a liberal Democratic philosophy was broken down by the disillusionment of the Roosevelt era, and he gradually developed into the conservative Republican he is today.

As for Governor Reagan's background, he was born in 1911 in Illinois. He worked his way through Eureka College where he was elected president of the student body, played varsity football for three years, and was captain of the swimming team. During World War II, Reagan was commissioned a second lieutenant, served as adjutant for a base of 1300 men and officers, and was honorably discharged with the rank of captain. He worked as a radio sports announcer and editor before becoming an actor and then entering politics. Reagan served as president of the Screen Actors Guild for six terms and as president of the Motion Picture Industry Council for two terms. From 1954 to 1962, he served as host and program supervisor for General Electric Theater. During this time he toured the country for G.E., visiting the company's 135 plants and addressing 250,000 workers.

Reagan has won many public service awards from such organizations as the National Confer-

ence of Christians and Jews, The California Home for the Aged, the American National Red Cross, and Freedom's Foundation.

Governor Reagan has taken a firm, positive stand on all the major issues. In defense of his hawkish Vietnam policy, he states, "We hear the cry for peace everywhere, but another word is often absent — too few voices seem to be crying for freedom . . . to the man getting killed, the war is already as big as it can get." His attitude toward American foreign relations can be summed up in one quote: "Maybe the time has come for us to quit trying to make the world love us, and say instead, 'Respect us for what we stand for.'"

Ronald Reagan is a firm believer in a balanced budget and a pay-as-you-go financial policy. He criticizes the extensive use of credit by the federal government, saying that "in our private lives we cannot use credit just to live it up and enjoy a better life than we can afford, and the rules for a nation are the same."

During his first 16 months in office, Governor Reagan has worked side-by-side with private businessmen to provide jobs and job training for the unemployed, saying that "jobs and job training — not handouts — are the meaningful answer to poverty." On the subject of crime and civil disobedience, he believes "Protests that take the form of criminal violation lead to violence, mob rule, and ultimately to anarchy, where no man has either freedom or rights . . . violence should be met with all the force necessary."

One of Mr. Reagan's chief concerns is the incessant growth of the federal government and its ever-increasing need for more money. He believes that government is an institution for the people and should, therefore, be

see Reagan, p. 7



Photo by Anne Greever

Students and Townspeople witnessed the presentation of an Open Housing petition to the City Council Tuesday night. The petition had been signed by 450 residents and it urged enactment of legislation for Open Housing in Fredericksburg.

## Suggestions Involve Students' Concern

from page 1  
in Richmond be contacted and information be requested on night-course offerings; also indicate and interest in graduate level courses as a supplement to the curriculum.

8. To investigate the possibility of a faculty exchange program with the University of Virginia, with special emphasis on visiting lecturers and professors.

9. To conduct a campaign to improve the rate of professors' salaries by completing careful research and by ascertaining the opinions of the members of the Board of Visitors.

10. That one student be designated to organize the free-university courses for next year; further, that a free-university course on the presidential campaigns be offered prior to the November elections.

11. To discuss the validity and implications of the statement in the Student Handbook: "In the interest of student welfare the College Administration reserves the right to request any student to withdraw whose conduct or general attitude is considered unsatisfactory, even though no specific charge is made against her." (p. 68)

12. That the possibility of meal tickets, the pro's and con's, be investigated. Also, an appeal was made for ice to be furnished with the newly installed self-service water machines in the dining halls, and that the students arriving during the latter portion of the designated meal-hour be allowed to complete their meal without being pressed by the hostesses to leave early.

13. That the Legislative Council work with the Freshman Class in conducting a campaign against campus cutting.

14. That an educational film program be established to augment the Saturday night movie series we now have. This program would be similar to the film festival pioneered by the SGA last November 28 and 29.

15. That mixers be held monthly at the college, and that if sufficient interest is indicated by a certain organization (i.e., Class Council, Recreation Association, etc.), the responsibility for the program be referred to that organization.

16. To obtain the National Student Association's report on the

Community Action Curriculum pilot programs which the NSA conducted this academic year of various campuses, and have the SGA Executive Cabinet study the report and meet with the faculty members of the Sociology department to discuss the feasibility of such a program at MWC.

17. To investigate the possibility of obtaining a computer to have on campus for faculty and student use in psychology and sociology research projects.

## Annual Spring Convocation Held Tonight

The annual Spring Convocation will be held tonight at 7:00 p.m. in George Washington Auditorium. Newly elected officers of SGA and the Honor Council will be installed at a formal ceremony with seniors wearing caps and gowns.

Two outstanding seniors will be awarded the Jeffersonian Cup. Mr. William Sokol will present the award for Outstanding Service and Mrs. Adele Giles will present the Outstanding Student Award.

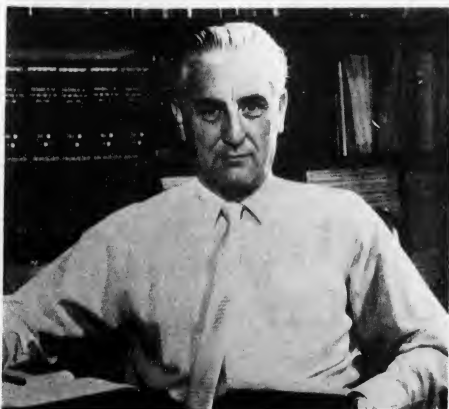
The convocation speaker will be former ambassador Murat W. Williams who is a visiting lecturer in Political Economy. Mr. Williams will discuss idealism in politics.

The incoming officers and their families will be honored at a banquet for the Senior Class prior to the convocation at 5:45 p.m.

In the past, attendance to the convocation has been poor. If there is not a substantial turnout of students tonight, the Spring Convocation will be discontinued. Therefore, all students are urged to attend.

## Dr. Sidney Cohen, Authority on Drugs, To Lecture April 22 on 'The LSD Story'

Dr. Sidney Cohen, one of the country's leading authorities on drugs, will speak on "The LSD Story" in G.W. Auditorium Monday, April 22 at 7:00 p.m.



LSD expert Sidney Cohen

Best known today for his debates with Dr. Timothy Leary, Dr. Cohen will discuss the dangers, merits, medical uses, control, and legal regulations of LSD.

Dr. Cohen has been researching lysergic acid diethylamide and related drugs and their effects for about thirteen years, and is the author of *Mind and Psychiatry* and *Psychochemotherapy*. The *Physicians' Manual*, and, more recently, *The Beyond Within*. The *LSD Story* published in 1964. He is co-author of *LSD*, put out by the New American Library press in 1966. He has published over eighty articles and is on the editorial board of the "Journal of Psychopharmacology" and "Psychosomatics." He is currently an Associate Professor of Medicine at U.S.L.A., and Chief, Psychiatry Service at Wadsworth V.A. Hospital in Los Angeles.

The recipient of the \$50 prize for the Eighth Annual Book Collector's Contest, held April 10 and 11 in ACL Lounge, is Carol Moser for her collection of books on American studies.

Because of a tie, two honorable mentions were chosen to receive a \$10 prize, Christine Cole for her collection of books on 19th Century Romantics and Evelyn Rowe for her collection of French authors. The judges of the contest were Dr. Glen Thomas of the Psychology Department, Dr. Barbara Alden of the Library Staff and Dr. Daniel Woodward of the English Department.

## Art Includes Objects of Interest

from page 3  
the period is delicately and gracefully handled. Senator Scott's collection includes an interesting assortment of highly decorative hairpins, earrings, crown ornaments and even a pair of scissors. They are delicately carved with detailed representations of flowers, birds, and tiny seated Buddhas. The most skillful handling is seen in the ornamentation of the many mirrors in the collection.

Other interesting articles in the collection include vividly glazed porcelain pillows, delicately woven, brightly colored cloth, and even a gold lacquered teapot.

Senator Scott's remarkable exhibit is a truly worthwhile experience, not only for art students but for everyone in our college community. Take time out this week to visit it — you'll be fascinated by this collection of art from Chinese antiquity.

# Course Evaluation Booklet Ready For Fall Registration

By JANE TOUZALIN

A new type of course evaluation booklet which provides appraisals and information for students will be available to the student body by the end of this summer, if all work proceeds according to schedule.

The booklet, edited by sophomores Barbara Sweet and Alex Tomalonis, will be a guide to specific courses as taught by specific professors, and will be

sold this fall before registration. It will contain evaluations of approximately 350 classes and will include such details as grading scales, tests, and required reading.

As part of the research for this booklet, a student questionnaire has been formulated and should be circulated through the residence halls sometime in the near future. The two other main sources from which information will be obtained are (1) the results of detailed student interviews, in which a concentrated effort will be made to find out the students' backgrounds in order to discover any prejudices which a student might have, and (2) a collection of notes showing informal student opinion concerning courses and professors. This information is being collected by the two editors and by a small staff of about ten students. In all cases, students taking part in the evaluations will not be required to give their names, and any personal information will remain strictly confidential.

When asked about the purpose of the booklet, Barbara Sweet commented that there has been a great deal of misunderstanding

about this, and added that she wished to stress the fact that it is not an SGA project. Unlike the SGA course evaluations, which were especially constructed to be of aid to the faculty, the new evaluations are designed to be helpful and valid

guides for freshmen, transfer students, and any students who may require help in selecting courses for this fall.

"I hope the booklet will be as truthful as possible, as real as possible, and as fair as possible," Barbara Sweet com-

mented, "and I hope we'll receive as much cooperation as possible from the student body. The more people who fill out the questionnaire, the more accurate and fair it is going to be."

## Jews Identify

from page 3

the Jews. Jews through the ages have faced the same temptations as the heroes of Jewish legends and have committed the same errors. Jews have been able to identify with the characters and have relieved some of their own guilt and anxiety by participation in this world of fantasy. Rubenstein sees the Talmudic legends as a safety-valve, which, by allowing the Jews a release for their anti-social instincts, made the real world in which they actually lived more amenable to rational control," concluded Miss Clark.

## Student Explores 'Open Housing Bill'

from page 2

origin" in one's union membership, traveling, and use of National Guardsmen, and soldiers lawfully performing their duties are exempt from this.

It penalizes riot inciters, organizers, and participants, and defines "riot" to be any overt threat or act of violence performed by one among an assemblage of three or more. Citizens retain the right to advocate violence and state it; however, using the telephone, television, or other commercial media to incite, organize or further a riot is a federal crime. Anyone who teaches the use of, demonstrates, transports or manufactures firearms or explosives for riot use can receive a \$10,000 fine and five years imprisonment. The same maximum penalty applies to persons interfering with law enforcement during civil disorders.

Furthermore, the enacted bill includes the first Bill of Rights for the American Indians in connection with their respective tribes, and permits the latter tribal option to grant their respective states jurisdiction over Indian cases. Lastly, there's Open Housing.

"Tell her to find me an acre of land.

Parsley, sage, rosemary, and thyme."

Simon and Garfunkel, "Scarborough Fair"

After LBJ signs the legislation, it will be "the policy of the United States to prevent, and the right of every person to be protected against, discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin in the purchase, rental, lease, financing, use and occupancy of housing throughout the nation" in this order:

1) immediately all federally aided housing - except single-family, owner-occupied Veteran Administration and Federal Housing Administration financed homes. This is not new: in 1962, by executive order, JFK stopped discrimination in this 4% of our housing.

2) on January 1, 1969, all multi-unit housing and real estate developments - except single-family houses if owner doesn't own more than three, and multi-unit housing of four or less units if owner lives in one unit, and private club and religious organization housing.

3) on January 1, 1970, all housing - except single family owner-occupied houses if owner rents or sells it himself and advertises fairly without phrases like "whites only."

This is the skeletal plan for ending discrimination in 80% of the nation's housing. The entire housing provision will be enforced through private suit by the individual discriminated against, by conciliation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and by suit the Attorney General may file in view of repeated and widespread discrimination. This bill does not nullify state or local open housing laws.

Stokely says shoot the first white man you see.

And D. C. burned, and the world's press told the story of 16,000 federal troops in the capital of the land of the free. It flashed the tale of the untold damage, the firing of stores, the looting, the pillaging, the flaunting, and the terror across our nation. A part of sixty-two cities lost, lifetime enterprises charred beyond recognition, and federal, state and local leaders frantically appealing for peace

filled all minds, except perhaps that of black-pajamed Charlie groveling in the jungle slime and that of green-fatigued Joe wondering whether dawn would ever come so he could keep alert with the sunlight on his side. Red flames licked at Baltimore's business district and we forgot Charlie and Joe. And the President cancelled his Pacific conferences and Bedford-Stuyvesant sparked while the embers of Pittsburgh glowed not in her mills but in her department stores. Trenton, Watts, Chicago, and Richmond saw anger and a morality; and a lot of people got mad, some others having gone mad a few years ago.

"In the spirit of the darkness of this hour, we must not despair, we must not become bitter - we must not lose faith in our white brothers."

Martin Luther King, after four little Birmingham girls died from a bomb tossed in their church in 1963.

Congress, by including explicit anti-riot, legislation, has not lost faith in American brethren and American brotherhood. It has, rather, qualified what it will have faith in, and what its legislation will protect: molotov cocktails, no; open housing, yes. While commonly interpreted as infringing upon property rights, the bill actually protects commercial and private property from its greatest threat, the volatile ghetto, by making it easier to eliminate it altogether.

The Civil Rights Act of '68 is based largely on the eight principal recommendations of the President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. The Commission was composed of the urban mayors, several governors, college professors, and civil rights leaders of the nation.

Many Americans were dissatisfied with the report, among them, Richard Nixon. He believes it "puts undue emphasis on the idea that we are in effect a racist society, white racists versus black racists." The comment is legitimate, for we are not this society, but we in the majority allow the rabid minority of both sides the privilege and power of determining the course of civil rights in our country.

We must constantly adjust to the irrationalities of Black Power and White Supremacy. These blacks call the whites "whitey" and these whites call the blacks "nigger," while we won't call a spade a spade in our own lives and honestly research our true beliefs: thus we pile up a little more apathetic dirt by our graves because as someone once said two thousand years ago, violence breeds violence.

see Student, pg. 7

## RANGOS CIRCLE RESTAURANT

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# Submissiveness Apparent in Fredericksburg Negroes

By LOIS JASUTA

Since the assassination of Civil Rights leader Martin Luther King, last Thursday, the country has been racked by a surge of racial violence. In major cities in all areas of the country, negro mobs have looted, burned and at times killed in ghetto sections. Fredericksburg, Virginia has, however, remained peaceful. The Fredericksburg Police Force has received threatening phone calls and is patrolling

24 hours a day to guard against out-of-town agitators. They do not, however, expect trouble.

When asked why the negro populace of Fredericksburg has not joined in the widespread violence, one police officer responded, "I won't say they're happy with the situation, but they realize violence isn't the answer." Considering the relatively small proportion of negroes in Fredericksburg and the absence of a large, all-negro

ghetto section, this statement seems reasonable. The factors which encourage mob-action are missing in Fredericksburg.

Another reason for the lack of violence is the attitude of the Fredericksburg negroes. The difference between local and Northern negro attitudes is easily discernable. While resentment and often open arrogance characterize many Northern ghetto negroes, the colored of Fredericksburg seem timid and sub-

servient. The reasons for this difference are uncertain, but a probably answer is that the relatively good conditions and small numbers of local negroes has retarded their impatience with race injustices. Neither unbearably deprived nor powerful enough to alter their position in Fredericksburg society, the negro here seems to patiently accept his socially imposed position of inferiority. This is the reason local police fear out-of-town agitation; the present atti-

tude of Fredericksburg's negro populace could be shattered. The satisfaction with gradual increases in their rights and comforts as a "second class" race could develop into violent resentment and demands for immediate equality.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

SALE: Books, Records, Tape Recorder, and Camera. Mr. Murray, Chandler 22A

FOR SALE: Two Indian saris - marriage saris, and WANTED: Pen-Friend for Indian girl. Please call Mrs. Singh at 373-0436.

## Student Portrays Desire For Free and Peaceful World

from page 6

Most of us aren't racists. We have normal fears of open housing, like possible slum conditions. "In an atmosphere of reason and justice, they would not occur," said the President. He might have been thinking of Denver, Colorado when he said that. A local open housing law has worked there.

"It would be a peaceful neighborhood, without people breaking bottles on Friday and Saturday nights. It would be neat. The paint can be peeling on your house

for years and the landlord won't do anything about it."

A sixth grade D. C. Negro girl's idea of an ideal neighborhood, as expressed to Sue Jacoby of The Washington Star. But this is a child's picture - that of a future leader perhaps - but at any rate, that of a future adult. We are closer to that adult role and to that leadership of varying degrees that our intellects demand of us. We're college students, like Paul Simon.

"And you read your Emily Dickinson,

and I, my Robert Frost.

And we note our place with bookmarkers that measure what we've lost." From "The Dangling Conversation"

Last Tuesday at Fredericksburg City Hall a college professor representing the Fredericksburg Chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, Dr. George Oliver, presented to the city council a petition signed by 450 local residents supporting local open housing legislation. In a brief explanatory note, he pointed out that it is true that the federal government is superseding the states in civil rights legislation, much to the chagrin of states' rights proponents; he added, however, that the states have had a 100 years to solve the problems and they have not. He continued "I'm also aware that property rights are relevant." Once people had the right to own people. Once meat packers had the right to sell diseased meat. Once factory owners had the right to hire children for fourteen-hour work days. And one fact of interest to MWC students that Dr. Oliver did not mention is that women could not own property, once.

"So let freedom ring. From the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire, let freedom ring. From the mighty mountains of New York, let freedom ring. From the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania, let freedom

There will be a Sod Committee meeting Thursday in the Virginia Dorm offices, to discuss present growth and developments.

ring. But not only that; let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. And when this happens, when we let it ring, we will speed that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual:

"Free at last, free at last, Thank God Almighty, we're free at last."

Martin Luther King on The Dream of Freedom, Washington Demonstration of 1963.

## A POLITICAL STUDY TOUR OF EUROPE

will be conducted this summer by a professor of international relations in the graduate school of a well-known university. A two week course in contemporary problems (in English) at the Sorbonne will be supplemented by seminars with leading scholars and statesmen (such as Ludwig Erhard, Enoch Powell, MP, Prof. Count Bertrand de Jouvenal, Archduke Otto von Habsburg) in 10 countries. Social activities with European students (Oxford Balls, etc.) will be included in this non-regimented tour for intelligent students. For more information, write Dept. 101, A.S.P.E., 33 Chalfont Road, Oxford, England.

## Amphitheatre Offers Natural Stage For Story of 'The Ungrateful Man'

Under the direction of Mrs. Joy Michael, David Horburgh's children's play, The Ungrateful Man, will be presented Friday, April 19, at 8:00 p.m. and Satur-

day, the 20th at 3:00 p.m. An open dress rehearsal will be held for college students on Thursday the 18th at 7:00 p.m.

Because much of the action occurs in the forests of South India, a natural setting is required and this is effectively provided for by the amphitheatre. Without the use of any artificial setting, lights and costumes will be used to create variety in mood and atmosphere.

The story is a simple one about Yagnamurthi, a good and gentle Brahmin who travels through the forests in search of gold to placate his shrewish wife. His adventures are enhanced, however, by several delightful animal characters who befriend him and an evil goldsmith who causes the kindly Brahmin to be thrown into the palace dungeon. In a typically oriental manner, Sutradhara, the narrator, adds an interesting and comic touch by commenting throughout the play on both the situation and the characters and more importantly, by directly involving the audience with the action on stage. As previewed, The Ungrateful Man promises to be enjoyable and stimulating entertainment for both children and adults.

## Reagan Runs

from page 5

run by the people, not be a few officials who wield money and power "for the good of the people." He has previously stated "... the citizen does not earn to support government, but supports government so that he may be free to earn ... Because there can be no freedom without law and order, every act of government must be approved if it makes freedom more secure and disapproved if it offers security instead of freedom."

Ronald Reagan not only has an unusual charismatic quality that enables him to draw record crowds wherever he speaks, but he has also proven himself to be an efficient and experienced leader and a man with great devotion to his convictions. For these reasons, he may well become the Republican presidential nominee for 1968.

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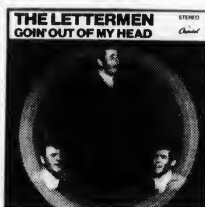
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# Letters Express Concern About The Racial Situation

from page 2  
because we have made him so.

I am the father of three children. Recently while on the way to the circus in Washington, one of my sons asked why the negro section of the nation's capital was so filthy. What was I to tell him? That the shiftless, lazy Negro was too lazy to clean it up, that the same black man refused to go to work, lift himself up by the straps and move out of the slums? Or should I have told him that over numerous generations the Negro has been so mistreated that this is the end product? To have told him anything but the latter would have been living with a lie. In all candor, any white American who does not believe that the Negro has been discriminated against to the limit of his endurance, is also living a lie.

Let us be honest with ourselves. Certainly the rioting and looting in our major cities must rest on the shoulders of the Negroes who committed the acts. The White, however, must bear the responsibility of having heaped humiliation upon those same Negroes which led them to this violence.

It is my fervent hope that the faculty and student body would accept the fact that as White

Americans we all stand guilty in this time of national shame, and finally, that we accept the black man for what he truly is — a fellow human being, to do otherwise is suicidal.

Dr. Andrew Bunl

Dear Miss Vantrease,

This letter has been a long time aborning because I do not, as a rule, write letters to the editor. But, after a number of years of reading the BULLET as 1945 class agent, I feel I must speak out.

My sincere and excited congratulations to you and all your staff for finally making the BULLET the true voice of the campus, unafraid to crusade for needed change and reform, reporting facts and opinions seemingly unbiased, and developing an interesting and appealing format.

My copies are usually remailed to other alumnae who appreciate MWC meeting today's world.

Sincerely,  
Phyllis Perkins  
(Mrs. Alvin W.)

Dear Editor:

The short time we had for our spring break was filled with several events of national significance. President Johnson's

announcement of Sunday, March 31, to discontinue most of the bombing in North Vietnam and his withdrawal from the race for the Presidency stimulated much discussion about the future course of the United States.

The event of April 4, however, quickly threw these announcements into the background. The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and revered leader of the civil rights movement, has cast some of our nation's cities into disturbances and riots which point an ominous finger at our society. Disturbances such as these would only distress Dr. King, were he alive to witness them. We are alive and we are witnessing them in places as close as Washington, D.C., and

Richmond, Virginia. So what does that have to do with us here on Marye's Hilltop?

There are ways for Mary Washington College, as a state institution of higher learning, to become immediately involved in social reform. The Bulletin has repeatedly urged the admission of more Negro students to this campus. The absence of Negro professors here was pointed out at the memorial service for Dr. King in Ball Circle on Tuesday. (I have heard that we are recruiting a Negro professor, with the stipulation that she be female; draw your own conclusions, pure white Southern belles.)

If we as a student body do not cry out for changes in our own Administration's policy, how can we learn to tolerate, to understand, and yes, even to love our

fellow black Americans? It may not seem like much, an increase in black enrollment, but it is a beginning, a beginning in which we can become directly involved. Our generation is stepping into a role cast by our parents' generation — can't we attempt to modify that role before it smother us as persons and our society as the greatest nation on earth? Our Pledge of Allegiance says that we are "... One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Are we?

Patricia M. Morris

## Exam Schedule

Monday, Tuesday, May 20, 21 — Reading Days.

Wednesday, May 22, 9-12, 9:30

TTHS; 2-5, 3:00 MWF

Thursday, May 23, 9-12, 8:30

TTHS; no afternoon exam.

Friday, May 24, 9-12, classes

not covered; 2-5, 11:30 MWF

Saturday, May 25, 9-12, 2:00

MWF.

Monday, May 27, 9-12, 10:30

MWF; 2-5, 2:00 TTHS.

Tuesday, May 28, 9-12, 8:30

MWF; no afternoon exam.

Wednesday, May 29, 9-12, 9:30

MWF; 2-5, 11:30 TTHS or 1:00

MWF.

Thursday, May 30, 9-12, 10:30

TTHS.

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## Theme of Racial Prejudice Is Seen In "To Kill A Mockingbird"

By JANE TOUZALIN

"To Kill A Mockingbird," one of the most popular and controversial films of 1963, will be presented Saturday, April 20, at 8:30 p.m. in George Washington Auditorium. The film is an adaptation of the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel of the same name written by Harper Lee.

The movie tells the story of Atticus Finch, a young widower lawyer, who is trying to raise his two children to have self-respect and integrity in a small Alabama town where dishonesty and prejudice are dominant. Although he knows that his sense of justice will cost him dearly among his neighbors, Finch decides to defend in court a young Negro man who has been accused of raping a white girl. Although, during the trial, it becomes evident to everyone that the Negro cannot possibly have committed the crime, he is still found guilty, and, when he attempts to escape his undeserved punishment, he is shot.

Woven around and through this drama is the story of the two children, a nine-year-old boy and a six-year-old girl, who show us the adventure and excitement of childhood and of small-town life through their eyes. Together with a young friend they explore such things as a "haunted" house and a mysterious neighbor who has not been seen for 18 years.

Although the story is basically

a very good one, there are several defects in its execution. One of these is unbalanced sequence. The courtroom trial, which is the dramatic highlight of the movie, occurs only about halfway through, and afterwards, except at the very end, there is no real action to hold the interest. Thus, the overall dramatic effect is one of imbalance and diffuseness of plot. Also, it has been said that the characters are too idealized and that the dialogue is rather obvious and uninspired in several places. The acting, which is done chiefly by relatively unknown actors, is surprisingly believable; however, it is interesting to observe that the one "name" actor in the film, Gregory Peck, does merely an adequate job in his portrayal of Atticus Finch.

Altogether, however, "To Kill A Mockingbird" is an absorbing picture. It is truthful without being sentimental, and exciting without being overly dramatic. More important, it provides insight into the problem of man's inhumanity to man, and confronts a timeless and crucial question: "How is integrity passed from parent to children?" If its defects can be overlooked by the viewer, then this film will certainly stimulate and entertain.

## NSA Sees Treating of Drug Abuse As Health Problem

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as a criminal offense and that local, state, and Federal governments stop all punitive and criminal approaches to the use of cannabis, a mind-altering, non-addictive drug; reevaluate their laws on hallucinogenic drugs in light of current scientific research; and treat narcotics addiction as a serious health problem and narcotics traffic as a serious criminal threat to the health and safety of American society.

We recommend programs in which:

1. All drug abuse is treated as a health problem rather than as a criminal offense.
2. a. The local, state, and Federal governments permit and encourage research into all aspects of Cannabis use, including

its medical applications. b. The smoking of Cannabis on private premises is allowed and no longer constitutes a criminal offense. c. Cannabis is controlled, rather than prohibited, by an ad hoc instrument. d. Possession and sale of Cannabis is permitted, and should be controlled rather than prohibited. e. All persons now imprisoned solely for possession of Cannabis, for allowing Cannabis to be smoked on private premises, or for being present on such premises, should have their sentences commuted.

3. Clinics staffed by physicians be licensed and established so that those who wish to use psychedelic substances can do so under safe and controlled conditions. These clinics should also serve to facilitate research and disseminate information on psychedelic drugs.



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